



D. Rush's

Table of Fever.



Elevated but not  
Morbid Excitement.

Morbid Excitement.

Healthy Excitement.

Debility from Action.

Depression.

Oppression.

Prostration.

100 100 100  
Synochus  
Fortis.

90 90 90  
Synocha.

80 80 80  
Synocula.

70 70 70  
Synochoid.

60 60 60  
Synochus  
Mitis &  
Intermit-  
tent.

50 50 50  
Hectic &  
Syphoid.

40 40 40  
Typhus.

30 30 30  
Febriula.

20 20 20  
Suffocatio.

10 10 10  
Malignant  
or Adynamia.

f.f.f.  
Gangrenus.

g.g.g.g.g.

## Preference.

A Table of remote, predisposing, exciting and proximate Causes of <sup>ordinary</sup> Fever —

The straight line A denotes the Bloodvessels.

The Arrows a. a. denote the action of those Stimuli which induce elevated Excitement.

The Arrow b. denotes the Abstraction of Stimuli & the Reduction of the System thereby the Debility of Abstraction.

The Arrows c c c c c denote the Action of Stimuli in producing according to their Force the Debility of Action, depression, Prostration and Death —

The Arrows d d denote Irritants which by acting on the excitability of the Bloodvessels, suddenly accumulated by the Reduction of their Excitement, induce Fever —

The arrow e denotes the Abstraction of Stimuli in order to favor the Systems rising into obvious and sensible Fever —

The Arrows f f f denote the Necessity of powerful Stimuli to excite the Bloodvessels from their prostrated State —

The Arrows g g g g g g denote the necessity of still more powerful Stimuli, to raise, the Bloodvessels above the point of Prostration —

The curved lines denote the convulsive or irregular action of the Bloodvessels in fever with the Relative force of the twelve primary forms of Fever, to each other and to the healthy action in the Bloodvessels —

These numbers are expressed by numbers ascending from 50 to 100 and descending from 50 to one —

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F. M. Bateman's Copy —

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